

No advertisements or notices, except to regular advertisers, will be inserted without payment in advance.

Col. A. J. Butler, brother of the General, arrived in the city yesterday, from Fort Monroe.

Among the newly-appointed lieutenants in the army is F. E. Brownell, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth.

A court of inquiry in regard to the affair at Great Bethel has been called for, and it is probably on this business that Colonel Butler is now in town.

There is one place in Virginia where the rebels, if they have any confidence in their tactics, will make a stand. It is on the Shenandoah ridge, and is called Grab Run. About all they have done hitherto is to grab and run.

It is stated that ten additional regiments will be called from Massachusetts, fully equipped by the State.

Four additional Indiana regiments will be called, for to be raised in the southern part of the State.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The advance of a Confederate force from Romney, and the capture by it of New Creek bridge, twenty-three miles west of Cumberland, on Wednesday morning, after overcoming the resistance of a citizen guard of Marylanders, seems to be well authenticated. If the last report from Grafton is correct, the resistance of this guard was very desperate, and very destructive to the assailants.

Our information tends to create the belief, that the rebel force recently driven from Romney towards Winchester by Col. Wallace, returned there with reinforcements of troops heretofore stationed at Harper's Ferry, and that in this force, thus reinforced, which has advanced upon New Creek bridge and Piedmont.

A Southern report from Fort Smith, Arkansas, states that Ben McCulloch is there, at the head of some ten thousand troops—mostly Cherokee Indians—all well armed and equipped, and mounted on mustang ponies, and that the Ranger was only awaiting the proclamation of Gov. Jackson to march into Missouri.

The whole number of Indians, wild and semi-civilized, in the Indian Territory, is about seventy thousand, including women, children, and slaves, of which last there are three or four thousand.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws favor secession. The Creeks and Seminoles are said to be opposed to it. John Ross, the principal chief of the Cherokees, is opposed to it, and is getting up a council of all the tribes to consider the subject.

This story of McCulloch's ten thousand mustang mounted men, "mostly Cherokee Indians," is a fair sample of Southern stories.

A letter received in this city from one of the central counties of Kentucky, states that, if the people are driven from their present position of neutrality, there is an increasing determination among them to stand by the Union at all hazards. There are no secessionists, except a few in the towns, and as the towns are generally small, and not more than one, or at most two, in each county, this class cannot be large. Some prominent men have politically killed themselves and outraged the feelings of the people, by making secessionary harangues. The old story that Mr. Lincoln intends to free the negroes, is made use of to alarm the Union men, but without much success. The prevalent opinion is, that no State has had any cause to secede, and that it would be a great piece of folly for Kentucky to follow South Carolina to ruin.

MISSOURI.—The colonel commanding the national forces which took possession of Jefferson city, the capital of Missouri, forthwith assumed the control of it by proclamation, so far as the protection of persons and property is concerned. Some of the telegraphic statements of this proclamation were so worded as to convey the impression that he had established a provisional government for the whole State, instead of for the capital merely. This is a mistake, although such a provisional government for the State has become a necessity, in consequence of the treason of Governor Jackson. Treason, of course, vacates all offices, both in fact and in law.

It is reported that the Missouri Convention, elected last winter, and which is still in legal existence and can be called together, is looked to, to provide for the choice of a Governor to supply Jackson's place.

Information in military circles last night pointed to the probability of a collision on the other side of the river between the more advanced of our troops and a body of the enemy more or less considerable. A report came in, not entirely authenticated, that Gen. Beauregard in person was seen two miles beyond Fairfax Court house, fifteen miles from this city. We do not apprehend that any considerable body of troops were with him at that point.

Yesterday noon the troops of our line farthest in advance, were the first and second Connecticut regiments, who were under arms on the line of the railway, about two miles and a half from Fairfax Court house and three or four miles from Vienna. The two Ohio regiments (first and second) were near the Connecticut. A general movement of the column, of which these troops are the vanguard, was manifest at noon yesterday, and troops freshly arrived crossed the river from this city to-day.

Troops for some time encamped here had orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, among others, the New York twelfth regiment.

Without indulging in conjecture, we may say that there is nothing in the movements of yesterday sufficient to lead us to believe that any body of troops adequate to dislodge the number of the enemy said to be gathered at Manassas have been put in motion in the direction of that post. We conclude, therefore, there will be immediately no general engagement, unless the enemy shall choose to move from his fortified camp to give battle.

At noon yesterday, passes into Virginia were withheld by positive orders. A like order was made at Alexandria, but later in the day it was relaxed at that point.

NO DIVISION OF VIRGINIA.—The telegraphic statement that the Wheeling Convention had adopted a "Declaration of Independence," has misled some of our contemporaries into the belief that the Convention had resolved upon a separation of Western Virginia from the remainder of the State. This is a mistake. What was called in the telegraphic reports a "Declaration of Independence," was not a declaration of secession from Virginia, but of resistance to the usurping cabal at Richmond.

The Wheeling Convention has provided a Government for a whole State.

The Governor and other State officers are to be chosen, provisionally, by the Convention itself.

The legislative power is declared to be vested in those Senators and Representatives chosen at the regular election of May 23, who will take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

This Legislature, thus purged of traitors by a test oath, will soon meet at Wheeling, and complete the organization of the State Government.

This State Government, so organized, will be the one recognized by the Administration and by the country, and will be soon installed in Richmond.

The late Governor Letcher, who abdicated by turning traitor, will be driven out of the State which he so basely betrayed into the hands of a foreign conspiracy.

THE NEGROES.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing June 17, says:

"Negroes continue to come into the fortress, and the whole country around is full of them, at liberty to go and come just as they choose."

In front of our lines, across the Potomac from this city, the number of slaves who run away is not so great as the number of those whose masters run away, or whose masters tell their slaves to shift for themselves. The article has ceased to have a market price, and can hardly be so managed as to produce an income. Virginians who can move South with their slave property are doing so in large numbers, but the number of Virginia slaveholders who cannot move South is still larger. This latter class cannot now sell slaves at the South, where there is neither demand or means of payment, and, as our armies advance, these slaves will run away, or be abandoned by their masters. The thing is inevitable.

COLONIZING THE BLACKS.

It is probable that Congress, at its approaching session, will place means in the hands of the President for the colonization in Hayti, and elsewhere, of such of our colored people as may desire to emigrate. Such a measure seems to be demanded by the new exigencies. At it would only contemplate the aiding of voluntary emigration, it would be desired by the blacks, while it would quiet any sensitiveness in relation to a too sudden and great increase of our free negro population. No question of constitutionality can be raised, as the war power covers the case.

Of course, large discretion must be left to the President as to the place, or places, to be colonized. Available places are numerous and not remote. Hayti alone would perhaps be able to receive all the colonists who would offer themselves.

The expense would not be formidable. From military "lines" established near Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, &c., into which the contraband negroes would flock, they might be "shipped off" to St. Domingo, or Central America, with great rapidity and economy.

This is upon the supposition that it becomes necessary to carry this war to the Gulf, as must be the case if the traitors continue obstinate. But even if the war terminates with the pacification of Virginia, the number of negroes desiring to be colonized must be large enough to require national interposition.

PAPER MONEY CONFISCATION.

At a meeting, June 7, at Atlanta, (Georgia,) of representatives of nearly all the Southern railroads, it was agreed to receive for fares and freight, the treasury notes of the Confederate States.

Many of the banks had already agreed to receive and pay out the same notes as currency. The policy is, to make them the common circulating medium of the seceded region. In no possible event have they any intrinsic value. Even if the Confederacy establishes its independence, these notes will be left unpaid, like the old continental money. In addition to the separate debts of the several States, the Confederacy, not yet six months old, has authorized a debt of sixty-five millions, a sum upon which the seceded region, reduced as it is to utter poverty, can never pay the interest. And this sum must be increased as the war goes on.

Government paper money, never intended to be redeemed, is only another form of taxation and confiscation. And it is the most searching and comprehensive of all the forms by which the property of nations is converted to the use of their rulers. Nothing escapes it. To refuse this paper money, is punished as treason. Every man who has a spare horse, or mule, or beef creature, or bushel of grain, or anything available for the army, must turn it out, and take treasury notes. Soldiers must take their pay in treasury notes. Railroads must transport

troops for treasury notes. Everything convertible goes to the use of the Government, and nothing is left to the citizen but treasury notes. We suppose that "Black Republicanism" is something very hideous to Southern imaginations, but they will find the reality of Jeff. Davis's Government immeasurably worse.

A COMPLAINING CORRESPONDENT.

We are not able to discover that any advice is given to the Administration in the following communication, which it ought to follow, which varies at all from the line of policy it has already announced, and is already acting upon. It refuses to surrender to rebel masters in seceded States, escaping slaves, and that is all which our complaining correspondent seems to ask.

As to the colonization of the negroes, we believe it to be wise, but it can only be authorized by Congress.

As to the surrender of slaves at Annapolis by General Butler, it was the act of that officer, not of the Administration. But we believe it to have been correct in point of constitutional principle, and have always defended it. It was no surrender of slaves to "rebel masters in arms." Nobody was in arms against the Government at Annapolis, and there has never been a day when that was not a loyal city. Neither had Maryland seceded from the Union.

If we treat seceded and non-seceded States in the same way what inducement is there to be loyal?

If slaveholders who adhere to the Union are to fare no better than those who turn traitors, what is to restrain any of them from turning traitors? Nay, more, if States which adhere to the Union are despoiled of their slaves, contrary to the guarantees of the Constitution, have they not a very great justification for going into rebellion?

It is easy to find fault, but we abide by the opinion, that the policy of the Administration in respect to escaped slaves, as expressed in General Cameron's memorable letter to General Butler, and which letter may well be assumed to have been critically considered by the President and the whole Cabinet, was exactly right, not only in what it decided, but in what it postponed for a future decision.

It simply directed the non-delivery of slaves escaping into our lines within the seceded region, without holding out any promises to the slaves which could be complained of as stimulating them to run away, and without any commitments as to their future disposition, which would fetter the discretion of the legislative power of the Congress which is about to assemble. This letter of General Cameron was, in short, decisive, where it ought to have been decisive, and prudent and reserved, where those characteristics were required. If it could be improved upon, we are at a loss to know in what particular.

AN OPINION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from this city, that "an expression of opinion from the country is needed for the guidance of the Administration" upon the question as to what shall be done with the slaves of rebels, who are flocking to the camps of our troops.

Now, I am not only a Union man, but an ardent supporter of the Administration; still, I agree most fully with the Tribune correspondent, that the Administration does need an expression of opinion from the country, not only on this, but also on several other equally important subjects; and, as one of the people, who has travelled through nearly all the Northern and Western States, since the rebellion began, and have had a good opportunity to ascertain the public sentiment on these questions, I desire to give an expression of the people's opinion, on behalf of myself and those who think as I do.

We hold, as I understand the Government does, that whoever refuses to obey the laws of the land, and the regularly constituted authorities, is a rebel; and that, whoever "levies war against the Government, or adheres to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort," is a traitor, guilty of treason. Every loyal citizen is entitled to the protection of the Government, especially in personal freedom, and the possession of property, and equally plain and well settled is the fact, that when citizens deliberately become rebels and traitors, they forfeit their rights of protection, property, and life.

Now, if those who are carrying on this war against the Government, are rebels and traitors, as we hold they are, and as we understand the Government also to hold, the only thing for the Government to do, is to treat them as such! This the country DEMANDS, and the sooner this Administration becomes satisfied of that fact, and acts upon it, the better. Acting upon this supposition, or premise, there certainly need be no difficulty in settling the question as to what shall be done with the slaves held by rebels, and now escaping to our camps. So far as the masters are concerned, treat them as rebels, and put them to work in whatever capacity they can be best used. The women and children can perform good service as servants, cooks, and nurses, while the men can be employed in throwing up entrenchments, &c. Then, when not needed for this service, let them be armed, and made to assist in quelling the rebellion, and executing traitors.

Understand me, I advocate no servile insurrection—no turning of them loose to wreak their vengeance upon their masters, or commit depredations of any kind; but I would have them armed, disciplined, controlled, and allowed to assist in the fighting. It is eminently proper, and just that the slaves themselves should be allowed to put down a rebellion gotten up for no other purpose than the perpetuation and extension of slavery.

What shall be done with them when the war is over, is another question, but not a difficult one by any means. They should be manumitted and colonized, either upon our Southwestern frontier, or, better still, in some portion of Central America, hereafter to be acquired for that purpose. The mutual benefits to be derived from this last operation of planting them as a colony in the tropics, where they can raise cotton, sugar, &c., for us, in exchange for our manufactures, thus also creating business for our ships, is too apparent to need elucidation here.

But, while rigidly adhering to this rule of confiscating the slaves of rebel masters, by no means should those of loyal citizens be in any manner interfered with. If the quiet and prosperity of the nation demand that all slaves shall ultimately be dispensed with, and the cause of our present troubles be entirely wiped out and obliterated from the face of the land, it can be done in a legal, quiet, and honorable manner,

after the war is over. Give to every loyal citizen the full benefit and protection of the Constitution and the laws; and give first as fully to every rebel and traitor the punishment provided by the Constitution and the laws as the penalty of their crimes.

The 23 clause of section 34, article 3, of the Constitution, gives to Congress the power to "regulate the punishment of treason." Under that provision, the first act of Congress ought to be a law for the confiscation and seizure of all property belonging to rebels, of whatever kind and wherever found. This property should constitute a grand fund, out of which the debts due Northern creditors, now confiscated by the rebels, should be paid. If any were left—and there would be millions worth—it should be used for reimbursing the nation for the loss and expenses incurred by the war. Let the Government openly adopt and strictly adhere to this policy, and the work of quelling the rebellion will be accomplished with half the expenditure of time and money that it can otherwise be. If the Administration wants examples and precedents, it can find them, and that, too, without going beyond the history of our own country. General Jackson was not troubled to know what to do with the slaves, or other property of rebels, at New Orleans, nor with the rebels themselves, when once in his power. If the Administration, and those in authority under them, would but imitate his example a little more, they would act far more in accordance with the "opinions of the people." He did not wait for an expression of their opinion, by any means. On the contrary, his language and his acts were—"I, sir, I take the responsibility." "The Union, it must and shall be preserved," was his doctrine, and whatever was necessary to accomplish that result, he did, without waiting to feel the public pulse or ask any one's opinion.

Above all, we don't want any more return of slaves to rebels in arms against the Government, as was the case with Gen. Butler at Annapolis. The rebels have created this war, and they should be made to feel its evils in every possible manner. Man cannot repudiate the laws of the land, and at the same time claim the benefit of the self-same laws. The fugitive slave law, and the provision of the Constitution for the return of fugitives, were made for the benefit of loyal citizens, and not for rebels in arms against the Government. Among other reasons urged against receiving these slaves, I hear, is, that it is becoming expensive to feed them. That is an additional reason why they should at once be placed in the army. It costs no more to feed a black soldier than it does a white one, and if any body is to be killed, certainly the life of a loyal white man is far more precious to the country than that of a slave. Besides, as these chivalrous Southern objects to fighting the "chad skulls," "greasy mechanics," and "small-fisted farmers" of the North, it is highly proper that they should be confronted by their equals, and especially those for whose company they manifest such a fondness! There is not a Government in the world that would hesitate for a moment, in matters of this kind, under similar circumstances. I can assure the Administration that it is a long way behind "public opinion" among loyal citizens on this subject.

Washington, June 17th, 1861.

INTERESTING FROM PICKENS.—Extract from a private letter dated United States ship Sabine, off Fort Pickens, Florida, June 6th: The steamer South Carolina, from Boston, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The steamer Mount Vernon and Parkersburg, from New York, arrived here on the 29th of May—the latter vessel loaded with fresh provisions for the fleet. We have over a hundred hogs and as many sheep on the island belonging to us, and by the time that we finish them there will be another supply.

We have been busy for the last month discharging transports loaded with guns, shot, shell, &c., for Fort Pickens, as well as an number of columbiads and large mortars. They are all mounted, and everything is in working order. Fort Pickens cannot be taken, and Colonel Brown says that there will not be ten men killed in the fort when the fight takes place. The whole island, from the fort to the navy yard, is one mass of batteries, comprising guns of the largest calibre. The Sabine is to have a battery of columbiads.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, June 20, 1860.

It is expected that, hereafter, any passport which may be issued by a diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, or by any consular authority whatsoever, either to a person about to proceed beyond the lines of the United States forces, or to a foreign country, will be counter-signed by the Secretary of State.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LANDLORD'S SALE.

BY virtue of a warrant of distress, issued at the suit of Moore and Cissel, agents for E. C. Adams, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of H. Straus, to me directed, I have seized and taken in distress all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand at law and in equity of the said H. Straus, in and to all the stock of ready-made clothing contained in a first-class clothes to wit: Coats, vests, pants, hats, caps, shirts, hosiery, cravats, umbrellas, gloves, shawls, shawls, counters, together with a large quantity of ready-made clothing too numerous to particularize: I hereby give notice that on Thursday morning, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will offer for sale the said property, so seized and taken in distress, by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, on Seventh street, No. 385, between H and I streets.

The flag will designate the place.

JOS. P. KELLEY, Bailiff.

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1861.

The above sale will take place to-day, the 21st instant, at same hour and place.

NOTICE is hereby given that the rents of all buildings hired by me for the use of troops, &c., for the months of April and May, will be paid at the office of the Chief Assistant Quartermaster.

E. E. CAMP, June 19—37t.

A. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

E. WHEELER.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE.

No. 67 Louisiana av., opposite Bank of Washington. BAR, Sheet, and Hoop Iron; Horse-shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Burden's Patent Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe nails; Cast, Shear, and Slicer Steel; Anvils, Bellows, and Vices; Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, and Lead Pipe; Lead Roofing Tin; Bright Tin of all kinds; Black Tin, Zinc, and Copper; Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire; Carriage Bows and Curtain Canvases; Hubs, Spokes, Rims, and Axles, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Brads, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Pulleys, Planes, Saws, Chisels, Files, Boring and Morse Machines, and Grindstones, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Forks, &c.

DEPOT FOR PLANT'S NEW PATENT BLIND HINGE.

All at the lowest prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on short credit. nov 26

THE SITUATION OVER THE RIVER.

Connecticut and Ohio in the Advance!

OUR PICKETS ASSAILED!

TWO CONNECTICUT MEN TAKEN!

THE LINES DRAWING TOGETHER!

Reconnoissance in a Balloon!

Fairfax County Dotted with Troops!

CADWALLADER'S COMMAND SUPPOSED TO BE SEEN!

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

THE BATTLE AT BOONVILLE!

From Northwestern Virginia!

STUBBORN STAND OF LOYAL MARYLAND!

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FROM OVER THE RIVER.

FALLS CHURCH, June 20, 1861.

Editor Republican: We are right in the midst of the enemy. The second Connecticut regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel David S. Young, (Colonel Terry being sick and in hospital at Washington,) is the advance guard; next is the first Connecticut regiment, Colonel Burnham; next is the first and second Ohio regiments, Colonels McCook and Wilson. Generals Tyler, of Connecticut, and Schenck, of Ohio, are also in command. General McDowell returned to Arlington last night.

Two of our men were taken yesterday. They were on picket-guard, went outside, and were taken. One was sergeant in company B, Captain Chester, and one a corporal in company D, Captain Russell.

It is reported that Colonel Hardee is this side of Fairfax Court-house with batteries, four hundred cavalry, &c. We are momentarily expecting an attack.

Men pass freely through our lines into the enemy's quarters. This is wrong. They will have no trouble in finding out our plans.

THE ENEMY'S FORCES IN FAIRFAX COUNTY—HOW THEY LOOK TO A MAN UP IN THE AIR.

A reconnoissance was had of the lines on the opposite side of the river by balloon.

Professor Lowe ascended from the grounds of the President's House at four o'clock.

A light northerly wind prevailed, and the balloon, with a rope and telegraphic wire attached, floated gently across the river, attaining a considerable altitude.

Several dispatches were sent down to the War Department during the flight of the balloon.

Professor Lowe, on his return to solid earth, reported in person at the War Department the result of his observations.

The country beyond our lines seemed to be dotted over with the enemy's troops. At several points they appeared in considerable numbers.

Far on the horizon, to the westward, could be seen a large body of troops, which the Professor took to be a portion of Cadwallader's command. It is suggested that there may be a portion of Gen. Johnston's (rebel) forces moved from Harper's Ferry.

The details of Professor Lowe's observations we omit. They are particularly interesting to those who have made the district which he reconnoitered a subject of military study.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MISSOURI.

Jefferson City, June 19.—People living near Syracuse have arrived here to-day, saying that 600 State troops, retreating from Booneville, with six pieces of cannon, reached Syracuse yesterday. They said they were going to draft men from that neighborhood, and would take at least every one who could furnish a horse.

There are various reports as to the number killed at Booneville. The probabilities are that about 150 were killed. There is no possible doubt that a battle was fought, and the State forces completely routed; but the telegraph being out of order between here and Booneville, entirely accurate accounts cannot be obtained.

COLONEL CURTIS'S REGIMENT.

Chicago, June 19.—The Tribune has intelligence that Colonel Curtis's second Iowa regiment, learning that the secessionists at Savannah, Missouri, thirty miles north of St. Joseph, had driven out or imprisoned all the Union men in the town, went on Monday with 400 troops, and, after a slight skirmish, in which two rebels were killed, put things to rights by disarming the secessionists, and giving their muskets to Union men.

BURNING OF NEW CREEK BRIDGE—PIEDMONT OCCUPIED BY CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

Grafton, June 19.—The Confederate forces from Romney burnt the railroad bridge over New Creek, twenty-three miles west of Cumberland, early this morning, and marched on to Piedmont, five miles further west, which place they now hold.

The telegraph wires east of Piedmont were cut by Confederates. Their number is variously estimated at from two to four thousand. Notice was given of their approach to the town, and the citizens were preparing to leave when our informant left. All the engines belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were fired up and sent west to Grafton.

The greatest excitement prevailed. A company of citizen soldiers, who were guarding the bridge, are reported to have been fired upon and killed.

On the approach of the secessionists, the Piedmont operator closed the telegraph office and fled, and we have no means of ascertaining what damage is being done. Communication by railroad between this place and Cumberland is now cut off.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Wheeling, June 19.—The State Convention to-day adopted, by a vote of 73 to 3, an ordinance providing for the reorganization of the State Government, obliging every officer to swear allegiance anew to the United States, and repudiate the Richmond Convention.

The next business is to choose a Governor and Council. A new State seal has been ordered.

GOVERNOR OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, June 19.—Frank Pierpont, of Marion county, was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Western Virginia Convention, in caucus, to-night.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Grafton, June 19.—Information thought to be reliable, says that fifteen hundred Confederate troops are in the neighborhood of Beverly and Phillippi, and that an attack will be made on the latter place.

There can be no doubt that the Confederates in Western Virginia have been largely reinforced, and soon a grand movement is contemplated. The Federal troops will be equal to any emergency, and large reinforcements will probably reach here in a few days. A force sufficient to guard the Cheat River bridge has been sent forward from here.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Grafton, June 18.—A man reached here to-day from Richmond, after a long and tedious journey through the interior of the State. He reports that the general impression along his route—and claimed to be founded on reliable information—is, that large reinforcements for the rebel army would be sent into Western Virginia immediately. They were pressing all the men into the ranks.

A report was brought here to-day that ex-Congressman Garnett had superseded Colonel Porterfield in command of the rebel troops, and was then at Huttonsville, about sixty miles from here. It was also rumored that General Wise was about strengthening the forces at that point. The truth will probably be ascertained to-morrow.

Grafton, June 20.—Further particulars have been received from Piedmont. The Confederate force which occupied that place yesterday is four thousand strong.

The affair at New Creek bridge appears to have been quite bloody. The bridge was guarded, as before stated, by a guard of forty Marylanders, from Cumberland, under Capt. Kelly, who had planted at the bridge one piece of artillery. They met the approach of the Confederates with a raking fire, mowing them down like grass.

This continued till the gunners were all killed, and the brave little band were cut to pieces by overpowering numbers, two only escaping. The Confederates are said to have suffered terribly from the fire of the Marylanders.

Lieut. Col. Thompson, of the Confederate army, has been captured by United States scouts near Phillippi.

Col. Kelley is slowly regaining his strength.

FROM KANSAS.

Chicago, June 18.—A correspondent of the Leavenworth Conservative, writing from Kansas City, Friday, says that yesterday two companies of cavalry and one of dragoons were sent toward Independence. They went within two and a half miles of that place, when they came upon a body of rebels, numbering 1,000 or 2,000. The officers of the regular force were holding a parley, when the rebels fired upon the troops, wounding one man. Another soldier had his shoulder crushed in the retreat.

An express arrived from Independence at Kansas City, at ten o'clock Friday morning. By it we learn that Captain Holloway, chief of the rebel forces, was killed by his own men, accidentally, together with fourteen men, in the fire on the regular troops yesterday.

It seems that, while the officers of the regulars were holding a parley with the rebels, the latter attempted to outflank the regulars, but did not succeed. The regulars retired in good order.

The rebels had seven pieces of cannon in sight, and fired a few rounds. But one shot was fired by our troops, as they did not go prepared to fight so large a body.

THE CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR AT VIENNA.

Alexandria, June 19.—The secession account of the recent affair at Vienna was received here to-day, from which it appears that the battery consisted only of two small brass six-pounders, worked by an Alexandria artillery company of 34 men, under Lieut. D. Stewart, formerly of the U. S. army.

Two companies of South Carolina troops were in ambuscade at a quarter of a mile off, to render assistance, if necessary. These artillerymen were posted at this point soon after the Connecticut expedition of Sunday returned, with instructions to fire on the next train and then retire. The Confederates say they succeeded in carrying off two wagon loads of arms and sixty blankets, and in burning a baggage car, three gondolas, and a lot of carpenter's tools.

SENATOR JOHNSON STILL FOR THE UNION.

Lexington, June 19.—Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, en route for Washington, made a speech here last night before a very large audience. He declared himself as a positive unconditional Union man, and in favor of the maintenance of the General Government. East Tennessee, he said, would never leave the Union if the people could be armed to prevent their subjugation.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 2